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TO

NELSON MANDELA AND FREDERIK W. DE KLERK

ON

WINNING THE 1993 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

(15 October 1993)

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I. PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE NOBEL COMMITTEE ON THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1993

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided to award the Nobel Peace Prize for 1993 to Nelson Mandela and Frederik Willem de Klerk for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundation for a new democratic South Africa.

From their different points of departure, Mandela and de Klerk have reached agreement on the principles for a transition to a new political order based on the tenet of one man - one vote. By looking ahead to South African reconciliation instead of back at the deep wounds of the past, they have shown personal integrity and great political courage.

Ethnic disparities cause the bitterest conflicts. South Africa has been the symbol of racially-conditioned suppression. Mandela's and de Klerk's constructive policy of peace and reconciliation also points the way to the peaceful resolution of similar deep-rooted conflicts elsewhere in the world.

The previous Nobel Laureates, Albert Lutuli and Desmond Tutu, made important contributions to progress towards racial equality in South Africa. Mandela and de Klerk have taken the process a major step further. The Nobel Peace Prize for 1993 is awarded in recognition of their efforts and as a pledge of support for the forces of good, in the hope that the advance towards equality and democracy will reach its goal in the very near future.

II. STATEMENT BY NELSON MANDELA, PRESIDENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICA, ON THE OCCASION OF BEING AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Today's announcement that I have been named to receive this most prestigious award for peace was a deeply humbling experience. The Nobel Peace Prize is amongst the highest accolades that can be bestowed on any human being. To be chosen from amongst the millions of deserving men and women throughout the world is a singular honour to which grave responsibilities are attached.

This is the third occasion since the end of the Second World War that our country has been so recognized. I would like to use this occasion to pay tribute to those other great South Africans who have been past recipients of the Peace Prize: Chief Albert J. Luthuli - an outstanding leader of our people and past President of the African National Congress; and that great son of our country who fought so selflessly against the evils of racism

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during the darkest days of apartheid repression, Archbishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu.

That South Africa has once again been given the Nobel Peace Prize is a tribute to all South Africans. It is an expression of the profound confidence the international community has vested in us that we can collectively address the enormous problems our country faces without recourse to violence and coercion. This is a prize won in the first instance by all those who have, over the decades, struggled so steadfastly for democracy and peace, in the teeth of ruthless and brutal repression. This coveted honour is a challenge to us all as co-equal compatriots to so conduct ourselves that those who seek to foster racial and ethnic hatred and war are isolated and cauterized. In the world that values justice, democracy and peace for all humankind, there is no place for such politics.

I am keenly aware that the Nobel Peace Prize imposes an even greater obligation on me personally to strive harder, in the interest of all South Africans, for peace, justice and democracy.

But this is a burden I hope to share with my co-recipient, State President F. W. de Klerk. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to him for this illustrious award and express the hope that we can jointly work towards a future in which the children of South Africa can grow up with the right to a life full of opportunities in a country that recognizes, defends and protects the human worth of each and every individual.

There is very little we can give to reciprocate the esteem showered upon us by the world community today. What we can do is to ensure that the negotiation process is successfully concluded, that the agreements reached are adhered to by us all, so that the first democratic elections take place on 27 April 1994, as scheduled. The people of South Africa have waited too long for a government elected by all the people. We must not and we dare not fail them. A democratic government, so elected, can and will address the terrible legacy of apartheid and allow every man, woman and child to walk tall, free and proud in the country of their birth.

I dedicate this award to all the courageous people of my country, Black and White, who have suffered and endured so much, and pledge that in whatever time remains to me I will spare no effort to bring peace, freedom and justice for all to South Africa.

III. STATEMENT BY F. W. DE KLERK, STATE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, IN RESPONSE TO THE DECISION TO AWARD HIM AND MR. NELSON MANDELA THE 1993 NOBEL PRIZE FOR PEACE

I am deeply honoured by the decision of the Nobel Committee to award the 1993 Nobel Prize to two South Africans. The Prize gives further international recognition to the process which South African leaders - and the South African people - began more than three years ago.

The challenge which confronted us then - and which continues to confront us now - was whether we would be able to bridge decades of bitterness, suspicion and fear and establish the foundations for a new society which would provide security and the prospect of a better life for all our people.

Since then, we have made great progress. Through patient and often difficult negotiations we have set the date for our first national election and have reached agreement on the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council, which will help to prepare the country for that election. We have also made substantial progress toward agreements on a Transitional Constitution, a Charter of Fundamental Rights and constitutional principles in terms of which the final constitution will be drafted.

It would have been difficult to imagine such progress four years ago. The credit for this must go to all South Africans who have committed themselves to the process of peaceful negotiations. However, we dare not be complacent. There are still far too many leaders who have not yet committed themselves fully to the negotiation process. There are still too many people and parties who continue to use the rhetoric of racial hatred, armed struggle and war. There are still far too many South Africans who continue to suffer the effects of mindless and brutal violence.

I trust the awarding of this prize to two South Africans will motivate all South Africans to rededicate themselves to the peaceful resolution of our problems and that it will inspire us all to work for a new and better society.

IV. STATEMENT OF CONGRATULATIONS BY BOUTROS BOUTROS-GHALI, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ISSUED BY THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has received with great satisfaction the announcement of the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to President Frederik de Klerk of South Africa and Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

He applauds those two courageous leaders who are working together along with the people of South Africa to eradicate the evil of apartheid. He extends to them his warm congratulations. He pledges his full support to work with them in the coming months for the establishment of South Africa as a non-racist, democratic society.

V. STATEMENT OF CONGRATULATIONS BY S. R. INSANALLY (GUYANA), PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ISSUED BY THE SPOKESPERSON FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The President of the General Assembly welcomed the award today of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1993 to President Frederik de Klerk of South Africa and Nelson Mandela, President of the African National Congress of South Africa. This represents a well-deserved tribute to two statesmen who had the vision and determination to move towards a democratic and non-racial government in South Africa through the process of dialogue and negotiations. Coming just a week after the United Nations General Assembly lifted sanctions on South Africa, the award augurs well for the reconciliation of the South African peoples and the early return of South Africa to its seat at the United Nations.

VI. STATEMENT OF CONGRATULATIONS BY IBRAHIM A. GAMBARI (NIGERIA), CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The Special Committee against Apartheid expresses its great satisfaction at the decision by the Nobel Prize Committee of the Norwegian Parliament to select African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) President Nelson Mandela and State President F. W. de Klerk for this year's Peace Prize.

This bold and forward-looking decision reflects the massive support of the world community for the process of peaceful political transition to non-racial democracy in South Africa. The award is an encouragement to those who have the moral strength, steadfastness and generosity to overcome the deep wounds of oppression inflicted by apartheid in order to seek reconciliation and to build a new future of justice, dignity and prosperity for all South Africans. It is also an encouragement to those who have had the courage to recognize the wrongfulness and destructiveness of apartheid, and to take the opportunity offered by history to leave it by the wayside and engage in cooperation across old dividing lines in constructing a new, non-racial and democratic society.

This year's laureates join two other South Africans who were awarded the Peace Prize - former ANC President Albert Luthuli and

Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Their dignity and moral authority in opposing apartheid have paved the way for the dismantling of apartheid now jointly being undertaken by the parties in South Africa.

In congratulating the two recipients of the world's oldest and most prestigious peace award, the Special Committee also pays tribute to the vision and commitment of the Norwegian people and Government to help, with discretion and a quiet sense of purpose, in building bridges across the chasms of distrust, suspicion and hatred that separate adversaries. They have made meaningful contributions to the building of confidence, which is indispensable for taking on the political risks of actively seeking peace through compromise and reconciliation.